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I at once plucked the apple, and examined closely the identical spot where the beetle had been at work, and was surprised to find that there was no puncture to be seen in the skin of the apple, but only a minute brown speck. I found that the beetle had plugged the little opening with what appeared to be a bit of pomace, probably excrement, and she had done the work so nicely that I think no one would have suspected that this little speck marked the place of oviposition of this insect, unless he had seen such specks before, and knew what they signify. With a sharp knife a section was made through this egg-chamber, which I have endeavored to represent natural size, at Fig. 1, *b*, with the egg at the bottom.

Although it is almost impossible to distinguish newly stung fruit from external appearances, it becomes very easy after a few days when the infested apples become gnarly and ill-shapen, as shown in Fig. 1, *a*.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Professor Moll on Hypnotism.¹—This work is a general résumé of what is known of hypnotism. The exposition by Prof. Moll covers most of the ground in an adequate manner, and is therefore well adapted for the instruction of the general reader. The author holds that suggestion is the efficient cause of the phenomena, and therefore regards the subject primarily as a branch of psychology, rather than of physiology. He states that most persons of healthy mental organization can be hypnotized, and that susceptibility, except in extreme cases, is not a mark of mental weakness. Persons of the nervous temperament are most susceptible, and idiots and insane persons can be hypnotized in a small proportion of cases only. Susceptibility is not confined to any race or nation, so far as known. The statements of the numerous investigators are subjected to rigid and rational criticism, and nothing is accepted or rejected without adequate evidence. The author pursues a judicial course in this respect, and refuses his assent to wholesale and uncritical scepticism, as well as to excessive credulity. Physiological explanations are frequently held in reserve as not proven, whatever degree of probability may attach to them.

The abundance of well-established facts now recorded in the literature of hypnotism has placed the subject within the domain of exact

¹ Hypnotism; by Albert Moll. The Contemporary Science Series. London: Walter Scott. New York: Scribner and Welford. 8vo. Edited by Havelock Ellis, 1890.

psychology, and its practical value to both mental and bodily therapeutics is admitted. Less attention is given to its importance to psychological science, and hence to philosophy. No support is given to the rather uncritical assertions frequently made as to the evidence offered by hypnotism for the existence of double or multiple personality of a single human individual. Not much space is given to the remarkable structural changes seen in the formation of red or necrobiotic figures on the skin, as the result of suggestion, although the reality of the phenomena is not challenged. The experiments of Jendrassik and Krafft-Ebing seem to place the facts beyond doubt.

Suggestibility is regarded as the principal characteristic of hypnosis as distinguished from somnambulism; hence most of the book is occupied with an elucidation of its mental and physical implications. Post-hypnotic suggestion receives a large share of attention. As an expert the author does not occupy so much space with the detailed accounts of experiments as with explanations of them in relation to other and normal mental states. The work is well adapted to enlighten the reader as to the essential significance of hypnotism. The citation of authorities is very full.—C.

Was it Hallucination?—I had a strange experience about nine o'clock this morning, which I hasten to put on record while all its details are fresh in my mind. My wife being quite seriously ill, I went for our family physician, about three blocks distant. I met him in an apothecary's shop, and asked him to come to our residence. He had one call to make near by, but promised to be with us very soon. I returned in a few minutes, coming into our cross-street at the east end of the block. As I came across a vacant lot just east of our house I happened to look out to the westward, when I saw our doctor just leaving the cross-walk and turning in as if to come straight to our place. It occurred to me that he was a little ahead of the time I expected him; but I hurried on to apprise my wife of his coming. I then went out to meet him. But *no one was in sight*; and at the moment I believed I saw him he was actually in a distant part of the town, at least several blocks away. He was detained, and did not reach us for a couple of hours, and was much surprised at my statement of having seen him. He said it was some sort of "hallucination,"—whatever that might be! He asked: "Was I not thinking about him?" Possibly I was, but with no idea of seeing him there and then. As to the man, I could not be mistaken. His dress, his long, flowing, almost white beard—every detail of his personal appear-

ance—were just as clear to my vision as when he really called, a little later. It was clear daylight ; I was as wide awake as I am now while writing this item. Fifty years ago I listened to just such a story, and the narrator declared she “had seen a ghost.” I am not in the least superstitious, and even had this been a “ghost,” and I had known it, I should have felt no alarm, for I never knew those intangible folk to harm a living mortal,—even in the days when ghosts were so generally “believed in.” Thinking the matter over immediately afterwards, I tried to recall any feature of this “second sight” which was in any sense abnormal. The only fact I could remember was that the doctor seemed to walk rather faster than usual, but I thought he only wished to overtake me before I entered the house. I thought he kept his eye on me, and continued to look at me in a very interested manner. I only wish I had kept my gaze upon him, and noted the spot and how he so completely vanished. I was never more thoroughly taken aback than when I went out to meet him, not more than thirty seconds after I saw him, *and no one was in sight!*—CHARLES ALDRICH, *Webster City, Iowa, December 15th, 1890.*

ARCHÆOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.

The Societe d'Anthropologie at Paris.—*A Sketch of Its Organization and Work.*¹—The theory of evolution, and so the origin of species, which has been credited by many people to Charles Darwin, is in France credited, or attempted to be credited, to the naturalist Lamarck, and there was organized in 1884, under the protection, or at least the shadow, of the Society of Anthropology, an organization called the “Réunion Lamarck.”

Born of the same idea as was the School of Anthropology; the Society of Anthropology, on the proposition of Monsieur Mathias Duval, inaugurated a course of lectures, which, under the name of “Conferences Transformiste,” were intended to popularize the doctrine of evolution and the mutability of species, and so the origin of man.

In this course have been delivered the following lectures :

“The Development of the Eye,” by Monsieur Mathias Duval, 1883.

“The Evolution of Morality,” by M. Letourneau, 1884.

“Evolution of Language,” by Monsieur Hovelacque, 1885.

“The Paleontologic Evolution of Animals,” by M. G. de Mortillet, 1886.

¹ Continued from page 85.